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PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SELA SESSION

PY210152

Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 12

[Excerpts] Speaking at the 12th SELA meeting [date not specified], Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar said that "Paraguay joined the organization because it has faith in it, in its growing importance for regional relations, in its projection in world affairs and, above all, because it is closely linked to the inalienable Latin American destiny." [passage omitted]

Speaking from our country's economic standpoint, Saldivar said: "Paraguay has stated that the economic recovery of our countries is dependent on a good performance by our exports. It is then essential that the developed countries change their restrictive trade policies, suspend subsidies on their uneconomical agricultural production, and stop deliberately depressing international prices of basic products."

The minister emphasized that "there will be no peace in our continent if there is no development, and development requires that the developed countries, particularly the United States, give fair treatment and equal opportunities to and show respect and understanding for the interests of the developing Latin American countries."

Saldivar added that "in addition to these problems, we have to add our tremendous difficulties in obtaining foreign financing, the paralysis of direct private foreign investments, and the deterioration of domestic savings, all of which are preventing us from implementing development programs in our countries."

"It can be states without a doubt," he stressed, "that only through economic growth within a comprehensive economic process can the crisis afflicting the Latin American and Caribbean countries be overcome. Only in this way will our countries be able to repay their foreign debts, which is in the best interests of the developed countries." [passage omitted]

DEL VALLE NOTES SELA SUPPORT FOR CHILE

PY201536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today said here that the SELA will support Chile if the $250 million credit requested from the World Bank is rejected.

Del Valle returned to Santiago after participating in the SELA meeting in Lima, Peru. While in Lima he met with Bolivian Foreign minister Guillermo Bedregal, among others.

Del Valle said that the final SELA declaration will be released on 20 October in Lima, and will consist of 11 different points of specific subjects.

The sixth point of the declaration, he said, clearly supports Chile's position on international loans, and its condemnation of the possibility that such loans could be subjected because of a political rather than a technical decision.

The possibility of a BIRD [International Bank For Reconstruction and Development] denial of credits from China surfaced when the United States warned through official declarations, that approval could be contingent on President Augusto Pinochet's administration improving the human rights situation in Chile.

The Chilean foreign minister said that SELA's support is only of a moral nature because, from a practical point of view, we cannot sanction the countries or banks that grant us credits.

Regarding the foreign debt, Del Valle admitted that the Lima meeting did not make much progress, but said he believes the subject will be analyzed in the OAS.

Del Valle said he was satisfied at the talks he held with the Bolvian foreign minister, aimed at reestablishing the diplomatic relations which were broken between the two countries in 1978.

These talks coincided with the ones held by Foreign Ministry officials of the two governments in La Paz, within an atmosphere of rapprochement between the administrations of Presidents Victor Paz and General Pinochet.

BRIEFS

NEW FONPLATA DIRECTOR -- Eloy Greco of Brazil was sworn in yesterday as Executive Director of the River Plata Developlment Fund (Fonplata) replacing Antonio Cespedes of Bolivia. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Oct 86 PY]

FONPLATA REDUCES INTEREST RATES -- Asuncion, 8 Oct (EFE) -- The River Plat Development Fund (Fonplata), comprising Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, has decided to reduce its annual interest rates on loans to finance various projects from 7 to 6 percent, and on preinvestment credits from 6 to 5 percent. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1415 GMT 8 Oct 86 p 11 PY]

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN ENDS TOUR; RETURNS FROM CUBA

PY201515 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin returned to the country last night after a 10-day tour to Spain, the USSR, France, and Cuba, where he met with the chiefs of state of the respective countries. The presidential airplane T-01 arrived at 2350, after an approximately 20-hour visit to Cuba, where the Argentine president held two official meetings with Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Upon arriving at the Ezeiza airport, Alfonsin resumed his presidential duties.

'Objectives Fulfilled'

PY201841 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1055 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By Graciela Petcoff]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin said he is greatly satisfied with the results of the visit he paid to Spain, the USSR, Strasbourg, and Cuba, adding that the objectives of the tour were fulfilled. Shortly before returning to Argentina, Alfonsin made a brief evaluation of his tour, which ended on 19 October.

The president said during the visit to the USSR, which was one of the most important legs of his tour, the two countries promoted bilateral trade and encouraged the possibility of making investments. Alfonsin remarked some of the investments are very important. He added: Argentina wants to become a major trade partner of the USSR. Our balance of trade registers a deficit with the EEC and a surplus with the USSR. We want to see whether we can continue to enjoy this commercial preference, granting more advantageous terms to those who also give us advantegeous commercial terms.

During a conversation aboard the presidential plane, Alfonsin told the journalists who accompanied him on his tour that significant changes have occurred in the USSR, because the state has given private companies some autonomy in the foreign trade area; a move that will mean a new kind of competition for us, he said.

When asked about the meeting he held with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Alfonsin said he is a frank and nice person. The Argentine president minimized the fact that the meeting began with a 2-hour delay, by pointing out that if Gorbachev was late it was because he had to be late, because he is not a slave to his watch. We analyzed issues such as the Iceland summit and commercial relations, and this takes time, he remarked. Alfonsin had a very good impression of the Soviet leader.

Concerning his meetings with Cuban President Fidel Castro, Alfonsin said he was very satisfied and they analyzed the international situation. Castro wanted firsthand information on the Reykjavik summit. We also addressed the work by the Group of Six, the Central American situation, the Argentine-Brazilian integration program, and Argentine-Cuban relations, Alfonsin said.

The Argentine President recalled that he met Castro for the first time during the nonaligned meeting held a few months ago in Harare. I believe he acted cordially and will great sincerity. He told me he is very proud of his achievements in health and education.

Asked about the integration of Cuba into Latin America, Alfonsin replied that Castro is aware that decisive steps toward integration are being taken in Latin America, adding that if Cuba integrates itself into the continent it will be able to adjust its own policies and add more fluidity to its relations.

Alfonsin also expressed his gratitude for the warm and cordial treatment he received in the countries he visited.

SOURROUILLE ASSESSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH USSR

PY201820 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Strasbourg, 17 Oct (NA) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille has stated that the Soviet goal to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs "must not be viewed as an attempt to isolate the international market, but as a broad goal within which there is room to export and import other products."

For example, "we know that there is less of a chance that the USSR will become self-sufficient in oleaginous products than in grain," Sourrouille added.

Sourrouille explained that "while in the USSR we discussed the possibility of beginning studies, to have a clearer picture by the time the grain agreement ends. Another point in the discussions involved establishing a new level of trade in the industrial sector."

The Argentine minister made these comments today while evaluating the visit President Raul Alfonsin just made to the USSR.

"Originally, the idea was to ratify the current 5-year grain agreement; now we want to study raw materials that could be traded when the grain agreement ends, bearing in mind the [Soviet Union's] 'desire to become self-sufficient'" Sourrouille added.

"This is not an attempt to exclude trade, but one which seeks to diversify or specialize in various products," Sourrouille pointed out.

In answer to a question, Sourrouille said the products to be traded between the two countries have not yet been identified because "we still have some years ahead, the international grain market is not very stable and it does not make much sense to start negotiations so far in advance."

Elsewhere in his assessment, the minister pointed out that with Alfonsin's trip to the USSR and the current level of political work a new road has been paved for the economic relations with the USSR. This is also the case with the Argentine private sector where traditional imports will be substituted by the importation of heavy equipment for state-sponsored projects.

Sourrouille said the other possibility is to conduct transactions that are in keeping with the decentralization that has taken place in the USSR economy after the [27th] "CPSU congress."

Sourrouille stated that now "there is a chance for decentralized enterprises to hold direct relations with foreign countries, something that did not occur before."

Concerning the last leg of this presidential tour, the minister said "our country has two types of economic relations with Cuba, namely, an agreement on the supply of foodstuffs, and the export of industrial products to Cuba with long-term financing."

Sourrouille added that Cuban payments must be discussed in order to breathe new life into the agreement of exports. The agreement on the supply of foodstuffs is still current, Sourrouille concluded.

RESULTS OF MOSCOW TALKS MATERIALIZE IN NEW DEALS

PY210210 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[By J. Iglesias Rouco: "Mirror Reflection"]

[Excerpt] The results of the Argentine delegation's talks in Moscow are beginning to be noticed, particularly in favor of the geopolitical interests of the Soviet Union. These are two small examples:

1) A group of Soviet technicians today will visit the city of Ingeniero White to study and negotiate the construction of an access channel to the port and the expansion of the port facilities. The group will be headed by Igor Vasilyev, economic attache to the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires; engineer Yuriy Kazmin, vice president of the state enterprise Tekhnostroyeksport; and engineer Vladislav Korialav, vice president of Morstrayzagrampastavska.

2) Two Polish representatives might be about to travel, or may already have traveled, to Buenos Aires to discuss with Aerolineas Argentinas the establishment of an air route together with Aeroflot. [passage omitted]

NATION ELECTED MEMBER OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PY170248 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] According to a last-minute report from the United Nations, the General Assembly today elected Argentina, Italy, the FRG, Japan, and Zambia as nonpermanent members of the UN Security Council. Of a total of 154 votes cast by as many member nations in the elections for nonpermanent members of the Security Council, Argentina received 143. Argentina's membership will be for 2 years beginning 1 January 1987 and replacing Trinidad and Tobago. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE DROPS -- The National Statistics and Census Institute has reported that the Argentine trade balance surplus in June was $283 million, which represents a reduction of 58.4 percent compared to the same month in 1985. The trade surplus during the first 6 months of this year is $1.403 billion, which is 43.1 percent less than the same period last year. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p 13 PY]

COMMITTEE TO REQUEST DEA AGENTS' DEPARTURE

PY201422 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Deputy Mario Velarde has reported the congressional committee investigating the Huanchaca crime -- three murders and drug trafficking -- will request Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents working in Bolivia to leave the country.

Velarde, president of this committee and former foreign relations minister, said the investigations about the largest cocaine laboratory ever found and the murder of scientist Noel Kempf, pilot Juan Cochamanidis, and guide Franklin Parada, will conclude in the next few days. After questioning Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and Police Colonel Carlos Fernandez, the committee will present a special report to a special session before making a final decision.

According to investigations, the DEA chief in Bolivia, Cuban-American Jesus Gutierrez, and DEA Expert Jimmy Bradley, as well as several other police chiefs knew, one month before the incident occurred, about the existence of the cocaine laboratory in Huanchaca, on the border with Brazil, and had not taken any measure to warn the scientific mission about the drug traffickers.

EL SALVADOR ENACTS IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT

PY202057 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Some Salvadoran families will settle in Bolivia. This information was provided by President Paz Estenssoro in a letter sent to Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon. The letter says that an agreement between Bolivia and El Salvador, which was ratified during the de facto government of Juan Pereda Asbun, is in force. [passage omitted]

[According to the agreement 50 Salvadoran families will settle in Bolivia in the rural areas of the eastern part of the country. The two countries will then agree how many more Salvadoran families will come to Bolivia in accordance with the Bolivian immigration law of 30 January 1976. [passage omitted]

DEL VALLE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PERU

PY170415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle stated here today the talks between Chilean and Peruvian military commanders that seek to strengthen mutual trust and to facilitate a future regional agreement to restrict expenditures in the purchase of weapons, are going well.

Upon arriving early this mornig to participate in the 12th SELA meeting that begins today, Del Valle added the talks -- according to him -- were going well, and they are part of a gradual process, according to what has been agreed upon by the two countries. We are looking at parallel actions, one diplomatic and the other military, which have a common objective: to reaffirm the mutual trust, the climate of cordiality, and the good dispostion in the relationship between the two countries, he stated.

Del Valle stressed the progress achieved on the pending points of the 1929 treaty which was signed by the 2 countries after the 1879 Pacific War. The treaty calls for Chile to construct a pier, and a customs office building in Arica, and a new train station for the railroad leading to Tacna, 1,336 km south of Lima, among other projects favoring Peru.

After praising the work the joint commissions are conducting at technical and political levels, Del Valle stated the achievements obtained in the negotiations on the pending points of the treaty are due to the good level of understanding achieved with his Peruvian counterpart, Allan Wagner.

VALDES CRITICIZES PINOCHET'S STANCE ON DIALOGUE

PY202020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1423 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party and former foreign minister, today said in reaction to the latest speech by President Augusto Pinochet "our proposal for dialogue has not been heard." General Pinochet last week discarded the idea of holding a political dialogue with the opposition, saying the road for institutionalization has been set by the 1980 Consititution. [passage omitted]

Valdes indicated "General Pinochet has stated once again that the procedure has already been set without the need for dialogue, and national and international opinion should hear this." Valdes added that the democratic opposition "has made countless efforts to use peaceful means to achieve democracy." Valdes said: "We have proposed a dialogue to solve the basic problems of the country, but we have not seen even a single real gesture towards an opening only efforts to maintain the status quo.

Citizens' Poll Favors Dialogue

PY210201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) -- According to a poll published today by the Santiago weekly ESTRATEGIA, 75.8 percent of the Chilean population supports the holding of talks between the military government and the political opposition. The poll conducted by the specialized company Testmerc indicated that although a large majority supports dialogue, 51.1 percent believe the talks will not be held.

The poll was conducted on 14 October with 397 adults in public places of the Chilean capital. The poll shows that 63 percent of the people who were asked said the most important problems of the country can be solved through dialogue. The poll also shows that 37.6 percent believe the government is primarily responsible for the problems related to holding a dialogue; 10.7 percent blame the opposition; and 50.7 percent blame the government and the opposition.

PS CHALLENGES COMMUNISTS TO GIVE UP VIOLENCE

PY202225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0148 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The Chilean Socialist Party [PS], which is headed by Ricardo Nunez and which is a member of the opposition Democratic Alliance has challenged the Communist Party to give up its violent attitude.

In its document "PS Positions and Proposals in Light of the Current Situation," released today, the PS stresses that the "warrior urge of the regime and the armed actions of the ultraleft" are very similar.

The PS explains that its efforts to achieve a process of "political rationality and demilitarization" within the ultraleft had very few possibilities of succeeding, something which has been demonstrated by the finding of the arms caches and the attack against Pinochet. [passage omitted]

The PS states in its analysis that the rejection of the militarization of politics within the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), of which the Communist Party is a member, and certain disagreements within the Communist Party itself are "encouraging signs." It also lauds the "Bases for Democracy" document signed on 8 September 1986 by 13 parties, including the PS. This document contains the bases for a future democratic government.

Finally, after commenting on the Communist Party's "errors in strategy," the PS states it would be convenient for social organizations themselves to debate the problems this type of policy leads to, and "we challenge them to explicitly reject the militarization of politics."

The PS states it opposes the "anticommunist atmosphere being promoted by the military regime" in an attempt to attract opposition sectors, and thus place the Communist Party in the "neuralgic [Neuralgico] center of the country's everyday way of life." The PS also reaffirms it is willing to meet with the Armed Forces and with the Government Junta as one of the political outlets from the national crisis.

STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED IN SEVERAL REGIONS

PY171406 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The Social Communications Agency, Dinacos, has announced the lifting of the state of siege in the 12th and Chilean Antarctic Regions, with the exception of the city of Punta Arenas. The state of siege has also been lifted in Chiloe Province in the 10th Region, and in Parinacota Province in the 1st Region. Dinacos has reported the corresponding decrees have been signed by President Pinochet. The president has taken into account the spirit of flexibility granted by the Constitution, which allows for an evaluation of the existing situation in each Region, and has taken the

U.S. MILITARY AIRPLANE MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING

PY202347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Sources at Lima International Airport have reported that a U.S. airplane used to detect submarines today made a spectacular emergency landing at the airport. The two-engine aircraft had problems with its landing gear and had to fly over the Lima area for 2 hours to use up all its fuel and finally landed on its belly on an airfield coated with an antifire foam and an oily substance. There were no casualties. Several commercial flights were delayed by the emergency landing. [In a later report, Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 21 October adds that the aircraft was "a U.S.-made airplane with serial number AA-544." It also notes that "the airpline took off early this morning on a patrol mission."]

CONTRACT WITH U.S. COPPER CORPORATION EXTENDED

PY201712 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that the Peruvian Government has extended the contract signed with the U.S. Southern Peru Copper corporation for another year. The contract is for the exploitation of the Cuajone-Toquepala-Ilo copper mines in the southern part of the country. The contract was to have expired on 21 October. According to the decree published by the government newspaper EL PERUANO, this decision is based on a provision of the current mining mode and on a report issued by the General Tax Directorate, which states that the U.S. company has not recovered all its investments. Maximo Paz, spokesman of the federation of mine and metallurgical workers federation, stated today that the extension until 21 October 1987, with the endorsement of the Central Reserve Bank, is granted at a time when several sectors -- political, union, and civic -- have demanded the immediate nationalization of mines. Engineer Juan Astete, adviser to that federation, has stated that the investment was recovered in 1982 when the Southern Peru Copper Corporation made a $187 million profit over its investment of $750 million in Cuajone. On stating that this transnational company has committed a number of irregularities, such as the reduction of its blister copper exports prices, Astete said that a Chamber of Deputies investigative committee recently estimated that it is possible that the state did not receive some $65 million in taxes between 1976 and 1985 for just this reason. The U.S. company, which has also been accused of having laid off 600 workers during the military government of General Francisco Morales Bermudez (1975-1980), which an investment of $1 billion in its three complexes, produces 70 percent of the national copper, exporting an average of 280,000 metric tons of copper annually. The infrastructure erected by the company includes highways, railroads, a port, and water and electricity installations for its own private services, in the departments of Monquegua and Tacna, on the Chilean border. The workers federation also accused the U.S. company of carrying out concealed operations, irrational exploitation, prerogatives that reduce their contribution to the state treasury, and of not declaring the content of gold, silver, and other precious metals. Moreover, it has been reported that the Chamber of Deputies' investigative committee has receivd a number of reports on the irrational exploitation of the mines by the Southern Peru Copper Corporation, thus threatening to exhaust, due to the methods employed, the Cuajone mine in the next 5 years.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS 'DISCRIMINATORY' U.S. TAX

FL210250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0159 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) — The Mexican Government today said the law approved by the U.S. Congress affecting Mexican oil exports is discriminatory and in violation of free international trade. This afternoon, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat released the text of the formal protest presented to the U.S. State Department by Jorge Espinoza, Mexican ambassador to the United States.

The following is the complete text:

The Mexican Embassy attentively greets the U.S. State Department and permits itself to refer to the recent legislation approved by the government of the United States of America, which establishes a tax of 8.2 cents per barrel for national oil production and 11.7 cents a barrel for imported oil and its derivatives.

Even though the Mexican Government understands the need to continue the efforts to control environmental contamination, it considers financing such actions with taxes on imports contrary to the spirit of cooperation and the cordial understanding on which Mexico and the United States have based their bilateral relations, especially in virtue of the significant importance oil exports and its derivatives represent to Mexico in capturing income, economic growth, and in fulfilling its international financial commitments.

Despite the assurances expressed by several administration officials that the [chief] executive will veto the proposal — in defense of the principles of free trade and a reduction in regulatory measures, which have been constantly proposed by President Ronald Reagan's administration — the law has been approved imposing a discriminatory tariff on imports.

The Mexican Government also feels that this unilateral measure, of a discriminatory nature, violates the commitments made by the United States as a GATT member, particularly article III, in addition to being contrary to the contracted obligations made in Punta del Este, Uruguay, when the ministerial declaration was approved on trade negotiations. Among other things, the signatories pledged not to introduce new international trade restrictions.

Because of the above, this embassy, under the instructions of its government, expresses to the State Department its disapproval and serious concern over a protectionist measure that is contrary to international trade norms and which seriously affects Mexico's economic interests, making vulnerable the competition of Mexico's principal export product to the U.S. market. In addition, the embassy notes that the approval of the law erodes the commitment made by the U.S. Government to defend an open trade regime based on the most-favored nation principle and not on discrimination.

The Mexican Embassy takes this opportunity to reiterate [its request] to the Department of State that it give its attentive and distinguished consideration.

Pemex Reports Foreign Profits

FL180055 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0016 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 17 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX foreign sales have yielded the country $3,950,000 between January and September of this year. The parastatal's export and average price statistics from the last 3 trimesters indicate that PEMEX sold an average of 1,330,000 barrels of crude a day at $11. However, the oil company has suffered from the 50 percent drop in international oil prices between September 1985 and 1986. Last September, the average price of crude was $24.50 a barrel, while this September it closed at $11.80.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW

PA201730 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Harmful Immigration Law"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has summarily approved a new immigration law that, Mexican legislators agree, will unleash a witch hunt against undocumented laborers who work north of the Bravo river, in addition to affecting our bilateral relations, which have been plagued with difficulties during the past few years.

It is surprising to see how quickly the U.S. legislators acted to approve a law that had previously been eliminated. It seems this is a new attack against our country, but U.S. interests will be affected nevertheless. There is in fact, a great demand for Mexican labor in the farming states of that neighboring country. That is why it is easy to envision the negative effects of an escalation of repression against the undocumented workers.

It is an undisputable fact, as stated by Romero Flores Caballero, president of the Chamber of Deputies' Border Studies Commission, that "the doors of the United States open and close for the Mexican workers according to unilateral U.S. interests." Such a situation affects the good relations that should exist between two countries that share one of the largest common borders in the world.

However, if the United States insists on negative attitudes, it is only proper to make them see with the only arms that Mexico has -- reason and right -- that no one will benefit from promoting racial divisions that only further darken the two peoples' futures. This seems to be the political background of the new law, which was approved in "great haste." Unleashing discrimination could result in hatred that would be very difficult to erase.

It is no wonder that the U.S. Latin American community took the new law as a "harsh blow," according to a representative of the League of U.S. Citizens of Latin Descent. The new law facilitates the systematic violation of human rights. That is why a work group should be formed to analyze the contents of the law and seek concrete mechanisms to counteract it.

Although it is true that the approval of the law is a sovereign act by the U.S. House of Representatives, it is also true that because of its direct repercussions in our country there should have been at least a minimum of bilateral consultation. It falls to our Foreign Secretariat to act in accordance with the law to prevent these repercussions from being dramatic and irreversible.

It is essential, for the time being, to ensure that the human rights of our fellow countrymen are respected and to prevent a repressive escalation that could unleash violence that would be harmful to both countries. This is especially true now that some sectors of the U.S. media have initiated a campaign to discredit our country. Many people, thanks to this campaign, are conditioned to react to the slightest incident. Therefore, it is best not to make matters worse.

All in all, there is hope that the U.S. Congress will use its wisdom to avoid affecting the interests of the U.S. border states, as well as to avoid tarnishing the image of the Republican Party, which wants to remain in power. The United States must not forget one basic fact: Mexicans and U.S. citizens are obliged to live as neighbors due to unchangeable geographic and historical reasons.

TRADE SECRETARY IN USSR FOR BILATERAL MEETING

PA171700 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 14 Oct 86 p 8

[By Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] Trade cooperation between Mexico and the USSR must be promoted, the minimal exchange taking place at this time shows that "the existing instruments to increase it" are scarcely being used.

The small amounts, constant fluctuation, and limited diversity that characterize current bilateral trade must be reversed, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, chief of Secofi [Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development] said. He made these remarks during the opening of the Fourth Meeting of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation between Mexico and the USSR.

The secretary of commerce said: In order to reverse these traits, expeditious and competitive financial mechanisms, and other unconventional complementary mechanisms to promote trade, even amid shortages of foreign exchange, must be made available to the Soviet enterprises and organizations and the Mexican state and private sectors.

During the opening of the meeting, which is taking place in Moscow, Hernandez Cervantes said that the alternatives he mentioned must be analyzed in depth during future negotiations leading to the signing of a new protocol to the trade agreement. He said the protocol must include more dynamic and consistent trade promotion programs.

He stressed that, for its part, bilateral industrial cooperation requires adequate financial instruments. He said: "Mexico is receptive to the eventual signing of reciprocal credit lines."

At the opening of his speech, Hernandez Cervantes stated: "This new meeting of the mixed commission," which is taking place 3 years after the last bilateral meeting in Mexico City, is especially important because it reflects the political goodwill of the two countries.

There is interest in reactivating and increasing bilateral relations in various fields of economic cooperation, the level of which has been affected by the acute difficulties of world economics and their various repercussions in the economic structures of our countries, the secretary of commerce said.

He said that relations between Mexico and the USSR are inspired in the spirit of solidarity and friendship that characterize both nations.

Meanwhile, he noted that Mexico observes with great concern the continuous manifestations of the international crisis, which in the economic field, result in increasingly protectionist policies by the industrialized nations.

He said that in the political realm, Mexico is concerned about the East-West confrontation, which obstructs efforts to understand that many of the developing nations' problems originate in situations of injustice, inequality and bipolar alignment [as published].

In this context, Hernandez Cervantes stressed that the developing countries can accept neither that the crisis continues -- affecting them with the current intensity and magnitude -- nor that the trend for assymetrical distributions of adjustments [as published] continues.

He added: "It is unacceptable that the economies of developing countries continue to be exporters of capital indefinitely."

In closing, he said that Mexico and the USSR share the concern over the difficult situation of the international oil market, which is characterized by uncertainty regarding oil prices.

This view, the secretary said, is an important step toward the eventual adoption of permanent consultations respectful of each country's capacity for independent decisions and aimed at contributing to the stability of the market and to certainty with respect to prices.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOPEFUL NEW SUMMIT POSSIBLE

PA171230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Vladimir Kasimirov, the roving [itinerante] Soviet ambassador, said here today that the next USSR-US summit could take place this year in Washington if the United States proposes "firm solutions" to the disarmament problem.

The diplomat visited Mexico, where he met with Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and reported the results of the recent Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Kasimirov stated that the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was not the result of this summit and that "it had been decided 2 months ago." He added: "The condition for USSR troops to leave Afghanistan is that Pakistan and its ally stop interfering in the internal affairs of that country."

The ambassador also reported that his country "has the greatest inclination" to establish relations with Israel and that the possibility of allowing Jews to leave the USSR if they so request is under study.

[illegible] EXAMINES ECONOMIC TIES WITH NORWAY

FL161335 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2214 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Oslo, 16 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes today noted here that his country urgently needs fair and stable prices on raw materials and manufactured goods. During the third meeting of the joint Mexico-Norway Intergovernmental Commission of Economic Cooperation being held in Oslo, he reiterated that more direct investments and technology are needed to help increase Mexican exports to international markets. [passage omitted] Regarding finances and the foreign debt, Hernandez said in 1985 alone the foreign debt service payments amounted to $17.5 billion and foreign loans have had to be used in the last 24 months. [passage omitted]

Consolidate Debt-Share Exchange

FL201308 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Oslo -- The process of exchanging the Mexican public sector's foreign debt for national enterprises' shares, thus supporting the Mexican industrial sector, has been successfully consolidated. The first phase of this operation will involve the exchange of 25 billion pesos. Commerce and Industrial Development Minister Hector Hernandez met today with the Nordic Credit Bank of Norway. The exchange will provide economic support in the tourism, assembly plants, fisheries, and construction sectors.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST

FL201204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Nuclear arms allegedly possessed by Israel will not be used for its defense, because it will surely use them to attack Arab countries, which is consistent with its aggressive posture against those nations, Egyptian Ambassador to Mexico 'Abd al-'Aziz Sayf al-Nasir has noted. He added that if Israel has nuclear warheads, as reported by the media, it is attempting to frighten its neighbors with propaganda. He explained that so far the Israeli government has remained one of the few countries that does not accept the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty, in addition to not respecting peace agreements signed in the Middle East.

By not recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people, he added, Israel reaffirms its lack of willingness to solve the conflicts in the region. However, the Egyptian government is convinced that the Middle East problem could be resolved, he noted. He pointed out that his country, like Mexico, wishes to contribute to the peaceful solution of current tensions, based on the essential principles for good international relations, such as noninterference and self-determination of the peoples, in addition to supporting its negotiating skills.

Efforts aimed at achieving peace will be supported by the Egyptian Government. In accord with this purpose, Egypt highly values the actions of the group of Six, made up of Mexico, Tanzania, Argentina, Greece, Sweden, and India, as they advocate the wishes of the entire world.

SECRETARIAT SAYS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO CONTINUE

FL141954 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 2248 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretariat is expecting 49.2 percent of the 1987 public spending budget expenditures to go towards interest payments on the domestic and foreign debts. As a result, the public sector activities are expected to be moderate. Current spending is estimated to be 25.4 trillion pesos (peso-dollar parity: 780), which indicates a 3.2 percent decrease in real terms in 1986. [passage omitted]

The Secretariat added that the new loans obtained would allow a financial respite for the economy, but they will not be sufficient to contribute to economic recovery and, because of this, the country will have to strengthen its foreign financial sources. The Secretariat warned that the problem will continue and that the present administrtion will have to confront the continuing decapitalization resulting from interest payments.

POLICE COMMANDER UNDER DRUG INVESTIGATION

PA161428 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 Oct 86 STATES section p1

[By Alejandro Sicairos; "En los Estados" section]

[Text] Culiacan, Sinaloa, 9 Oct -- Gregorio Espinoza Medina, commander of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] in Los Mochis, who had been kidnapped on 7 October by a drug-traffickers group, was found safe and sound today. Nevertheless, he has been undergoing intense interrogation by the attorney general's office because it has been learned that he provided protection to drug traffickers.

Miguel Bureno Pena, an official of the Federal Prosecutor's Office, said that the judicial official was released near Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, where police found him handcuffed.

Bureno indicated that the kidnappers did not harm Espinoza Medina or demanded a ransom, and that this surprised police. The attorney general's office has begun to investigate the case.

The investigation is being carried out by Carlos Pineyro, regional commander of the PJF.

Meanwhile, the PJF appointed Carlos Mena as temporary commander in Los Mochis until the case is cleared.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS CONDEMN DUARTE'S AID PLAN, SUSPEND TRUCE

PA210252 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN-FDR in El Salvador -- dated 20 October 1986]

[Text] The 10 October earthquake caused an immense amount of mourning and destruction. Poor families' loss of homes and belongings is incalculable. The catastrophe comes on top of the people's already dramatic living conditions, which are subject to a social system based on injustice and exploitation.

To the imposition of the economic measures, the damage caused by the drought, and the regime's unpopular policy, which has accounted for the genocide of more than 60,000 people, and more than 1 million displaced persons, we must now add the destruction and pain caused by the earthquake.

Under the present circumstances, the state of inequality and social injustice is more obvious than ever before, as a result of the system prevailing in the country. The luxury of the mansions of the wealthy is more an insult today than ever, when compared to the dramatic conditions presented by rubble in the homes of the poor. The opulence of the military oligarchs and Christian Democratic officials is more an insult today than ever, when compared to the dramatic situation of children without hospitals, homes, and food.

The dramatic conditions created by the earthquake have intensified the state of injustice. The surrendering of the nation's sovereignty to the demands of the U.S. government is more obvious. Since the beginning of the day of international aid, the military and Christian Democrats have displayed rampant corruption.

Not even under the present circumstances does the government of Napoleon Duarte give any sign of alleviating the effects of the calamity, by abolishing the unpopular economic measures. Nor does it show any signs of possessing the political will to continue the dialogue and to study a solution that will bring peace to the Salvadoran people. On the contrary, the Duarte regime has boycotted the humanitarian aid which governments, workers, students, solidarity organizations, as well as humanitarian and religious organizations throughout the world have sent through the Salvadoran Church.

Napoleon Duarte has also boycotted the arrival of humanitarian aid from Cuba. The Cuban people and government offered to send medicine, plasma, anti-tetanus serum, antibiotics, analgesics, anti-parasitics, and drugs against malaria. It also offered to send immediately a hospital with the capacity for 400 out-patients, 160 beds, and 30 daily surgical operations. The donation would have been accompanied by a highly qualified medical brigade composed of 43 specialists. Napoleon did not permit the arrival of the hospital and medical personnel, only permitting the arrival of a Cuban Red Cross plane with 22 tons of medicine, worth $500,000.

What is the reason for refusing the Cuban aid? No one is going to change his way of thinking because he receives medical attention and medicine from Cuba. Napoleon Duarte's attitude reveals an extreme cruelty the face of the Salvadoran people's dramatic situation.

Napoleon Duarte is sponsoring robbery and corruption; he is boycotting the arrival of medical aid; he has rejected a hospital, yet he appears on television eager to rebuild the state's offices and private enterprises production infrastructure. Meanwhile, he neglects the urgent needs of the low-income sectors most affected by the earthquake.

At first, Napoleon Duarte publicly announced, seemingly affected by the impact of the earthquake, that all donations would be accepted, no matter the source.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here on a visit with new orders and actions to take. From Washington came the order to boycott the aid channelled through the church and to reject the aid from the Cuban people and government.

The Salvadoran people have witnessed the miserable conduct of Napoleon Duarte, who is absolutely subservient to the political and propaganda interests of the Reagan administration.

The dramatic situation of the Salvadoran people is growing worse; as a result, the FMLN-FDR declared a unilateral truce on the same day the catastrophe took place. This measure was well-received by the Salvadoran people and the international community. On the other hand, there was no reasonable reply from the government or the Armed Force high command. In the meantime, the Army's military operations have not stopped.

Currently, there are more than 9,000 men involved in military operations. Armed clashes since 10 October have been part of the Army's operations. The Armed Forces high command has tried to take advantage of the FMLN truce to advance in its positions and to take us by surprise. In view of this situation, in which the government and the Armed Forces did not respect the truce, we have been forced to the logical step of suspending the unilateral truce.

The FMLN-FDR reiterates its wish to make effective a truce to help lessen tension during these dramatic moments. However, it considers it indispensable to have a truce agreed upon by both parties in conflict, for which it is necessary to discuss the conditions of the truce with the government and the Armed Forces high command, to establish geographic limits, the duration of the truce, and all aspects concerning a truce that is agreed upon jointly.

We are waiting for a reply from the government and the Armed Forces high command, through the intermediary, Msgr Rivera y Damas, on the truce proposal, which is to be agreed upon by both parties.

We call on our heroic people to close ranks to raise, with the tenacity characteristic of the Salvadoran people, the powerful force of solidarity. We cannot expect support from the enemies of the people. We must organize and struggle to obtain help. We call on our people to joint the revolutionary struggle. This is the path to put an end to injustice and poverty and to establish a country with sovereignty and social justice for the dispossessed majority.

FMLN-FDR
El Salvador, 20 October 1986

NICARAGUA

TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL READS CHARGES AGAINST HASENFUS

PA210317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2323 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Document of charges against Eugene Hasenfus, read by Reinaldo Monterrey, president of the Anti-Somozist Tribunal, in Managua -- live]

[Text] Honorable members of the Anti-Somozist Popular Tribunal preliminary hearing [primera instancia]: I, Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero -- married, lawyer, minister of justice, and attorney general -- in accordance with the accompanying documents that consist of: Decree 121 of 4 September 1985, designating me as minister of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua; and a certificate issued by Minister of the President Rene Nunez Tellez, stating that Minute 80 on the reverse of page 37 in Minute Book 1 of 1985 of the presidency of the Republic records the assuming of office of Dr Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero as minister of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua. This certificate was issued on 4 September 1985. Finally, the accompanying documents include a photocopy of official bulletin [gaceta] No 185 of 27 September 1985, which Decree 121 already mentioned. All this is in accordance with Decree 136 of 8 August 1979 and Decree 327 of 29 February 1980. With due respect, I appear before you to say this.

Antecedents. In my position as legal representative of the state, I hereby file a formal accusation against Eugene Hasenfus Hines [name as heard] -- U.S. citizen, married, airfreight specialist, from Marinette, Winsonsin, U.S.A. -- for violation of the order and public security maintenance law. I also charge him with the other related crimes that we will mention later and that will be evident from the testimonies in this trial.

Through this accusation we present in this tribunal today, we will demonstrate that the facts charged are insolubly linked to the official U.S. Government policy toward the Republic of Nicaragua, which violates basic principles embodied in our country's doemstic legislation, the United Nations and OAS Charters, other accords in force, and basic principles of international traditional law. It is fair to point out that since the middle of the 1980's, the Nicaraguan people have suffered the largest number of victims inflicted by the U.S. Armed Forces. Nicaragua has suffered the largest number of interventions, which have resulted in the loss of thousands of human lives and material, cultural, and spiritual destruction.

The United States turned the aphorism America for the Americans of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 into the doctrinal and juridical justification to land marines on our coasts. The same doctrine serves as the basis for the national security speech drafted by the so-called community for defense and intelligence and the later contributions of President Reagan's advisers. These contributions, included in the Santa Fe Document, compare every struggle for national liberation and the aspirations of Latin American and Third World peoples toward true and independent development in peace and democracy to a threat against U.S. security, thus whimsically turning the planet into a scenario of an East-West confrontation.

In this way, the United States, convinced of its manifest destiny of imperial dominance, has tried to run the exercise of the right of self-determination, as stated in Article 1 of the international accords of civic, political, economic, social, and cutlural rights of the United Nations, in to a simple utopia. Quote: All peoples are entitled to self-determination. By virtue of this right, the peoples freely establish their political condition and provide for their economic, social, and cultural development. unquote.
appropriate action.

Because of its privileged geographical position between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean and in the middle of Central America, Nicaragua has always been eyed by imperialist power: first the Spaniards, later the English, then the United States. Because of this, Nicaragua has suffered yankee intervention more than any other country on the continent since 1856, when William Walker arrived here; and later with the successive and almost permanent occupations since 1909, when the U.S. Government plotted against the constitutional government of General Jose Santos Zelaya. Two Americans, Cannon and Gross, participated in this plot. These men were captured and executed by firing squad by the Nicaraguan Government. In 1933, the Yankees were expelled by Sandino. They left the National Guard as a replica of the occupation army, and Somoza as guarantor of their desire for domination and the presence of the United States in the area. The Sandinist popular revolution breaks this model of dominance imposed by the United States through Somoza and tries to establish a genuinely popular and deomocratic government the United States cannot accept because it constitutes authentic proof that the idea of the U.S. model of dominance is untenable; that the Central American and Caribbean peoples are not within U.S. borders; that the U.S. border is not Tierra del Fuego, but the Rio Grande; that we do not threaten U.S. security but defend our own; and that we have the right, established in international law, to have the type of government we want.

In view of this situation, the United States answers with force, completely breaks international juridical order, and violates its own domestic laws -- such as the so-called Neutrality Act, which forbids support for armed actions against countries with which the United States is officially at peace. The United States has also violated the Boland Amendment, which forbids supporting military or paramilitary actions aimed at toppling the Nicaraguan Government. Regarding the violation of international juridical order -- specifically in Nicaragua's case -- we must say aggression itself, regardless of the many methods used, it regarded as an international crime according to Resolution 3314 of the 29th United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1974. Article 1 of this resolution defines aggression as, Quote: The use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of another state or the use of any other form incompatible with the UN Charter. Unquote.

In addition, Article 3 of this resolution, in its pertinent section, establishes, Quote: Any of the following acts, regardless of the existence or nonexistence of a declaration of war, shall be termed as an act of aggression: g) [as heard]. The sending by a state or on its behalf of armed bands, unconventional groups, or mercenaries who execute acts of armed force against another state -- these acts being so grave as to be comparable with the acts previously mentioned -- or a substantial participation by the state in these acts. Unquote.

Also, the pertinent part of Article 15 of this resolution states, Quote: 1. No consideration -- regardless of its nature, be it political, economic, military, or otherwise -- will serve to justify an aggressive act. War of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility. Unquote.

As Nicaragua stated in its report to the International Court of Justice [ICJ], the U.S. Government's hiring, arming, training, financing, and directing of military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua has violated Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the UN Charter, which in its pertinent part, states, Quote: In their international relations, the members of this organization will refrain from resorting to threats or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or resorting to actions in any way incomaptible with the purposes of the United Nations. Unquote.

The U.S. Government has also violated Articles 18, 20, and 21 of the OAS Charter, which states, Quote: Article 18. No state or group of states have the right to intervene -- directly or indirectly, regardless of the cause -- in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state. This principle excludes not only armed force, but also any other form of intervention or relationship that undermines the nature of the state and its political, economic, and cultural elements. Unquote.

Quote: Article 20. The territory of a state is inviolable; it may not be subject to military occupation or other measures of force by another state either directly or indirectly for any reason, not even temporarily. Territorial acquisitions or special advantages obtained by force or any other means of coercion will not be recognized. Unquote.

Quote: Article 21. In their international relations, the American states are obliged to refrain from the use of force, except in cases of legitimate defense in conformity with existing treaties, or in compliance with such treaties. Unquote.

The fact these violations occurred was demonstrated and confirmed by the historic ruling of the highest tribunal of justice in the world on 27 June 1986. The court, Quote: Rejects the claim of collective self-defense put forth by the United States of America in connection with the military and paramilitary activities it is carrying out against Nicaragua. Unquote. The court ruled that, Quote: The United States of America, by training, arming, equipping, financing, and supplying the contra forces, or by otherwise encouraging, supporting, and aiding in the execution of military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua, has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligations under international law. Unquote. It ruled that, Quote: The United States has violated Article 19 of the bilateral friendship, trade, and navigation treaty by declaring a trade embargo against Nicaragua. Unquote.

Therefore, as demonstrated by this ruling, the U.S. Government aggression against Nicaragua is a fact. This was a juridical definition of the aggression Nicaragua has continuously denounced in international forums since the ICJ ruling that cited clauses 4, 5, and 6 [not further identified]. Clause 4 states: The United States, through attacks on Nicaraguan territory in 1983 and 1984, in addition to the acts of intervention mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this document -- which included the use of force -- has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligations under international law to refrain from the use of force against another state. These violations include: the Puerto Sandino attacks on 13 September and 14 October 1983, the Corinto attack on 10 October 1983, and the attack on the Potosi Naval Base on 4 and 5 January 1984, the San Juan del Sur attack on 7 March 1984, attacks on patrol launches at Puerto Sandino on 18 and 30 March 1984, and the San Juan del Norte attack on 9 April 1984.

Five [Clause 5] states: The United States of America, by directing or authorizing overflights of Nicaraugan territory and by committing acts attributed to the United States as noted in Paragraph 4 of this document, has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligation under international law to refrain from violating the sovereignty of another state.

Clause 6: By placing mines in the internal or territorial waters of the Republic of Nicaragua during the first months of 1984, the United States of America acted against the Republic of Nicaragua, in violation of its obligations under international law: to refrain from the use of force against another state, to refrain from intervening in other states' affairs, to refrain from violating other states' sovereignty, and to refrain from interrupting peaceful maritime trade.

Let us proceed. These portions of the ICJ ruling demonstrate that the U.S. Government has committed acts of terrorism against the Republic of Nicaragua and continues to commit them despite the express ICJ order to cease and desist all actions that could constitute violations of the aforementioned legal obligations.

The current U.S. Administration's failure to obey the ICJ ruling is new evidence of the U.S. Government's international crimes and its traditional contempt for international law, which it has reduced to mere empty words, throughout its centuries of development.

The decision of the ICJ thus demonstrates that the war Nicaragua suffers is a war of aggression and, therefore, those who participate in it, hired and financed by the U.S. Government, are mercenaries, although efforts are made to disguise them with the cloak of volunteers. It is evident that whoever kills for money is a mercenary and those who hire them organize crime. In addition, the methods used by mercenaries are methods of terror and mass extermination, mainly against the civlian population.

The war being waged by the mercenaries is a war of aggression, and it is fully in line with the definition outlined in Article 6 of the Nuremberg Court's regulations, which was approved as international law by the UN General Assembly on 11 December 1946 and ratified in Resolution 3314 of the 14th UN General Assembly in 1964.

For this reason, no camouflage can cover the true nature of the mercenary actions which have been described as an international crime against the peace, security, and independence of the peoples.

The theory of the quote, local, unquote, wars have also produced now the quote, local, unquote, criminal groups because they have committed international local crimes. [as heard] In essence, they are not local acts but a modification of an international crime against humankind provoked by the changing international situation and the methods used by the powers that promote these low-intensity wars.

The accusation continues: Although the crime of being a mercenary is not included in our current laws, Paragraph 17 of the Resolution No 40-25 of the UN General Assembly of 29 November 1985 states, Quote: The UN General Assembly reaffirms the use of mercenaries against sovereign states and national liberation movements is a criminal action, and it urges the governments of all countries to approve laws declaring the recruitment, financing, training, and trafficking [as heard] of mercenaries in their territories will be punished. In addition, it urges these governments to ban their nationals from rendering services, and to inform the secretary general about these laws. Unquote.

Nicaragua did not mine the ports of San Francisco, Seattle, New York, and Boston. Nicaragua did not make spy flights over the United States on a daily basis. Nicaragua is not continuously conducting maneuvers on the borders of the United States with 300,000 soldiers, an equivalent number in regard to the U.S. population. Nicaragua has not sent a fleet, equivalent to 150,000 [as heard] warships, 12 miles from New Orleans. Nicaragua is not financing a terrorist operation against the United States which, proportionately, would amount to 1 million terrorists being sent from Mexico and Canada and helped, every night, by planes dropping supplies to them. Nicaragua, the accusation continues, has not organized and trained these murderers. Nicaragua has not drafted and diseminated a manual on psychological warfare in guerrilla operations.

With all the harm done to our country since the past century with the constant military interventions and with the imposition of Somoza on our people for more than 50 years, the U.S. Government, after President Reagan assumed office, has been promoting an escalation in the aggression that has now reached the present moment, the point at which the U.S. Congress has publicly approved $100 million in aid for the counterrevolutionaries.

In addition to the $100 million, in November 1981, the National Security Council approved $19.95 million for covert actions. In December 1982, this same council approved $30 million to continue promoting covert actions against Nicaragua.

In December 1983, the U.S. Congress approved $24 million to support, directly or indirectly, military and paramilitary actions inside Nicaragua. In June 1985, the House of Representatives and the Senate approved $27 million for quote, humanitarian, unquote, aid. In October 1986, both houses of Congress approved $100 million for military and humanitarian aid, the accusation continues.

The loss of human lives due to this war of aggression promoted, coordinated, and led by the U.S. Government has amounted to 33,000 casualties inside Nicaragua. The number of Nicaraguans who have become victims in this aggression has been twice as great, proportionately to the number of U.S. victims in the 15 years of the war of aggression against Vietnam. And although all the Western media have carried many news reports on the violence in Northern Ireland, in 15 years there have been only one-fourth as many deaths as have occurred in Nicaragua in the past 3 years.

It is within this framework of aggression that the Nicaraguan Government -- exercising its legitimate right to defend the nation -- has been forced to resort to establishing a state of emergency aimed at safeguarding the nation's institutions and its life.

This requires flexible, judicial organs that will temporarily -- for the duration of the state of emergency -- seek out and punish those responsible for such crimes against humanity.

The indictment continues as follows: In resorting to a declaration of a state of emergency, the Nicaraguan Government adhered to the provisions of Article 4 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, Article 27 of the American Human Rights Convention, and the consonant provision of Article 49 of the Statute on the Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans. In addition, in compliance with obligations with the UN Human Rights Commission, our government informed that organization, through the UN secretary general, of its decision to establish a state of emergency, and its successive extensions that were declared to confront the escalation of aggression.

Despite the fact the ICJ decided the United States is obliged to cease and desist immediately from all actions that could constitute violations of the legal obligations outlined in the ICJ ruling, high-ranking U.S. Administration officials, including President Reagan, have clearly stated the main objective of their policy against Nicaragua is to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. In an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, published on Sunday 17 August 1986, President Reagan said that, Quote: For this reason, the $100 million in military and humanitarian aid is intended to permit the freedom fighters to exert pressure to convince Managua that it is mistaken. Unquote. He also said, Quote: Another option would be for them to do things their way and take over the government. Unquote.

The indictment continues: In this same vein, assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams has said, Quote: The Nicaraguan exiles should forget their differences and unite politically to overthrow the leftist Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. Unquote. Similarly, according to an 18 September Associated Press (AP) dispatch, CIA Director William Casey noted, Quote: the possibility that the leftist government of Nicaragua might be overthrown as a result of the rebel military pressure and the loss of international solidarity and domestic support. [no end quote notation has heard] Casey said that just as communist insurgents have their classic formula for seizing power, there is also a proven method for ousting repressive governments that could be successfully applied in Nicaragua.

In a speech presented to the University Club -- a private organization -- Casey said the $100 million approved by Congress for the Nicaraguan rebels will help to, quote: increase pressure on the Sandinists, unquote. He also said the aid will permit the contras to broaden their level of force and to open new areas of operation. He added there is no need to match the Sandinist in weapons or to achieve a classic military victory. Casey said, Quote: History demonstrates that a combination of persistent military pressure by the insurgents and the progressive withdrawal of domestic and international support is what overthrows or changes unpopular governments. [no end quote notation as heard] He added: Such a process is already underway in Nicaragua. The insurgents have made gains among the peasants, who do not agree with the government's collectivation and resettlement programs, the obligatory military service, or the quote, anti-church policy, unquote. He continued, Quote: The heavy financial burden of the counterinsurgency effort being born by the Sandinists, in addition to their poor handling of the economy, is also creating increasing discontent within the country. [No end quote notation as heard] Meanwhile, he said, Quote: The Sandinists are clinging to their original plan of building an all-powerful state security apparatus, building the most powerful Armed Forces in Central America, and developing a center for exporting subversion and terrorism in the region. [no end quote notation as heard]

Facts Section: Just as it is understood from the written confession and the testimony given by Eugene Hasenfus at 1200 on 16 October 1986, he joined the Marines after he graduated from high school [two preceding words in English] in June 1960. His rank was E-4 and his serial number was 191-73-76. He completed his training at California Airborne. His military duty was fulfilled in Okinawa and Camp Pendleton in 1965.

In 1966, he got a job with Air America, through a job service. In Southeast Asia, this airline had different contracts with USAID organization, the USOM [expansion unknown], and the U.S. Embassy.

In addition, many of the contracts were with the CIA to send the military aid. He worked with this company until 1973, when he completed his task. During that time, he received more training from the airfreight department, and became an airfreight specialist for Air America.

He also has reported the planes he used in Southeast Asia were C-123's, DHC-4 Caribous, T-46's, T-47's, and Twin Otters.

In June 1986, he received a call from former Air America pilot Bill Cooper, who asked him if he would be interested in flying in Central America, informing him the work would be very similar to that which he carried out for Air America in Southeast Asia.

On 7 July 1986, he went to Miami, Florida, where he was hired by Corporation Air Services. While in Florida, Cooper took him to Southern Air Transport and showed him a C-123, which he would use to make flights from El Salvador to Honduras and Nicaragua. They also talked about the salary -- $3,000 per month -- and the fact that the job would entail flying from El Salvador to Honduras and Nicaragua. He was also told that every time he would fly inside Nicaraguan territory, he would get a $750 bonus.

On 10 July, he was sent to El Salvador via TACA Airlines, and was greeted there by (John McHaines). The other U.S. personnel there were Butch Sawyer, John Gambling, [name indistinct]. Later on, he met with Jerry Samuel, Jim Warren, John Steelwhite, Dennis Frank, [name indistinct] and [name indistinct].

Corporate Air Travel, which was the company that had hired him in Miami, Florida, was a front company for Southern Air Transport. The contract stipulated that his work would consist of flying military aid to and from Honduras to Nicaraguan territory. This military aid was for the armed group known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN; and the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO.

This work was coordinated by Bill Cooper but mainly by Max Gomez and Ramon Medina. Gomez and Medina worked for the CIA and Gomez was a personal friend of George Bush, through the CIA.

Hasenfus continued to say he had participated in flights from Ilopango in El Salvador to El Aguacate in Honduras. From El Aguacate, they flew to (?the southeast) of Mokorron and Rus Rus. Mokorron-Rus Rus [repeats and corrects himself].

The main cargo was food, some small weapons, and ammunition that belonged to an armed group fighting the Nicaraguan Government: the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN. Aside from the flights to El Aguacate, they dropped supplies inside Nicaraguan territory.

He participated in four of these night drops. Airdrops were made near Rio Grande in Matagalpa and between El Gallo and San Pedro del Norte. For these airdrops, a DHC-4 Caribou plane was used. The cargo also belonged to the FDN. When the planes took off from Ilopango Airport in El Salvador, which is presently a Salvadoran Army airbase, they used C-123 planes to fly to the south and east of Costa Rica and then back to the north of Nicaragua to drop arms and ammunition. He participated in six of these airdrop flights near Bluefields and Punta Gorda River. On 5 October 1986, Captain Bill Cooper, copilot Gus Sawyer, and Hasenfus arrived at Ilopango Airbase at 0830.

The plane they would fly was a C-123, marked 3-325. This plane was already loaded with 10,000 pounds of arms, most of which were AK rifles, ammunition for these rifles, hand grenades, and jungle boots. Hasenfus has said that prior to leaving Ilopango Airbase at 0930, they picked up an extra passenger, a Nicaraguan radio operator. This radio operator was to coordinate the air drops with the FDN people in southern Nicaragua. In addition, each of the crew members carried his own regulation weapon. Cooper had a Smith & Wesson special revolver, .38-caliber; the copilot carried a Colt .45-caliber pistol; the Nicaraguan radio operator carried an AK-47 rifle; and Hasenfus carried a Russian-made 7.82-caliber [as heard] automatic pistol, which had been given to him by Ramon Medina.

They took off from Ilopango Airbase at 0930. The aircraft flew southward about 40 miles off the Nicaraguan Pacific coast. Upon arriving over Costa Rica, the plane veered to the east over Costa Rican territory. The crew looked for a reference point on the river bordering Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which consisted of a pronounced bend in the river, which also had a small island. In addition, there was to be a sunken boat east of the island. From this point, they headed for northern Nicaragua. They were now at an approximate altitude of 9,000 ft and descending toward the drop zone. When they were about 4 minutes away from the drop zone and at an altitude of 3,000 feet, the aircraft's right wing and right engine were hit by a surface-to-air missile.

Immediately after the impact, both the right wing and right engine caught fire. The aircraft began to spin and lost part of its right wing and engine. At this moment, Hasenfus dropped from the left cargo hatch and opened his parachute while watching the aircraft drop in flames and out of control. Hasenfus reached the ground safely. He wandered around that night and the following morning. Finally, he sought refuge in a small hut high on a hill. Later that morning, he said, he was surrounded by many soldiers of our army and he could not do anything because there were far too many of them. He was finally captured, raised his hands, and surrendered his gun.

According to the EPS report, the downing of the C-123 plane occured like this: At 1245 on 5 October 1986, the U.S.-made Fairchild C-123 [words indistinct] transport plane, series 20-128 (54-679), registration number 4410F, dark-green and light-green camouflage, slightly blurred marking HC-824 on the vertical stabilizer, was hit on its right engine by a C-2m surface-to-air missile fired by a small unit of the antiaircraft defense operating with the Gaspar Garcia Laviana light hunter battalion in the area of the Fajardo River.

After being hit, the plane fell to the ground in the area near the (Tulito) River, at coordinate 5877 [as heard] on the Camastro River map, scale 1:50,000. The aircraft was flying south-southwest-northwest [as heard], violating Nicaraguan airspace at an average altitude of 800 meters above sea level. It came from Costa Rican airspace and entered Nicaraguan airspace east of (La Yuca), at Marker No 8.

As the plane went into a spin near the time of impact, one of the crewmembers parachuted out of the righthand door. Subsequently, at 1330 of that same day, troops from the Gaspar Garcia Laviana rapid hunter battalion arrived at the place where the aircraft had hit the ground. They found the airplane broken in half, with several of its parts scattered over a radius of 200 meters. It was completely destroyed. Inside the remains of the cockpit, they found the partially burned bodies of two U.S. citizens -- William John Cooper, the pilot; and Wallace Blaine Sawyer, Jr., the copilot -- and the body of a third man of Latin American origin, who was not identified.

Amid the scattered remains of the plane, there were some 60 1985 (AK-MF) rifles with serial numbers FDP 55, 250 pairs of boots, between 100,000 and 150,000 rounds for (AK-MF) rifles, 70 DG-8 grenades, 70 DG-8 grenade pins, 1 M-60 machinegun of 7.62-mm caliber [as heard], 40 survival knives, and a great amount of documents pertaining to the airplane.

At 1300 on 6 October 1986, U.S. citizen Eugene Harry Hasenfus was captured some 1.5 km from coordinate 5377 [as heard]. He had parachuted from the airplane the previous day. He had been responsible for dropping the packages of war materiel to the counterrevolutionaries who are operating on the ground inside Nicaragua.

The Charges: In the capacity in which I appear here, I hereby charge Eugene Hasenfus, who has already been identified, with the crime of violation of Article 1, Paragraphs A and D of Decree 1064; with the crime of terrorism described in Article 499, Paragraph D of the Penal Code; and with the crime of association to commit a crime as described in Article 493 of the previously mentioned code.

The aforementioned events are recorded in Decree 1064, Article 1, Paragraphs A and D, which read as follows: Article 1: The following are guilty of crimes against public security:

Paragraph A: Those who commit acts designed to partially or totally subject the nation to foreign domination or to undermine its independence and integrity. The trangressor [sujeto activo] in this crime can be either a native or a foreigner. In this case, the transgressor is the U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus. The targets of the crime are the rights and interests of citizens that are undermined and injured by the crime. It can be committed by anyone, as we said before, regardless of whether foreign or local forces are used to injure the independence, security, and integrity of the nation.

Evidently, the victim of this crime is the Nicaraguan state, because it is this state that has been harmed by this crime aimed at undermining the nation's independence and integrity.

The actual crime involves an act against one of the principles indicated by the law. In this specific case, it was aimed at undermining the nation's independence and integrity, or at subjecting the nation, totally or partially, to foreign domination.

With the phrase, the act was aimed at, the law denotes the aggressive and intentional nature of the action.

By flying over Nicaraguan territory to specifically deliver supplies to forces financed and directed by the U.S. Government, forces which act against the legitimate government of Nicaragua without the expressed authorization of any authority of this country, Eugene Hasenfus carried out actions that undermine the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the nation.

According the precise statements by the leaders of the counterrevolution -- by FDN and UNO leaders -- one of their objectives is, in effect, to separate a part of our country's territory to install a government that would not only be recognized by the U.S. Government, but that would also be organized, directed, financed, and supplied by that same government.

Therefore, what they are trying to do is to partition a part of Nicaraguan territory. However, this is a single and indivisible territory. They are trying to dismember the nation to form another state inside part of the nation's territory.

The crime not only consists in achieving these goals. In other words, it not only consists of delivering the republic over to foreign domination, but also of carrying out the actions needed to achieve that goal.

In the same way, Paragraph B of Article 1 of the Law on the Maintenance of Order and Public Security states: Those who take up weapons to attack the national government, its organizations, and members, and those who carry out actions or take steps to take up weapons for the same purpose are committing a crime against the public security.

Anyone can be an active participant [sujeto activo] in this crime. The goal of the crime is to attack the national government or to take steps for the same purpose.

The existence of an act of aggression against the national government by aggressive forces is the assumption [supuesto; as heard] of this crime, and taking up weapons not only involves participating as a fighting element in acts of aggression, but also the mere enlisting in any of the structures of the aggressive forces. In other words, this not only involves being active in the field, but also participating in any way in the aggressive army, for example, the participation of cooks, chaplains, telegraph operators, etc.

In this case, Hasenfus performed one of the most important tasks within the FDN-UNO ranks in this war of aggression. This task consisted of dropping indispensable [word indistinct] to continue the war and the military supplies. This has been clearly proven with Hasenfus' statements and the evidence presented to the local and foreign media, and which we will present during this trial.

The victim of the crime, evidently, is the Nicaraguan state and the people of Nicaragua, against whom the U.S. Government, and more specifically, the Reagan administration, have used these task forces.

Eugene Hasenfus Hanes [as heard] is also an active participant of the crime of terrorism as explained in Article 499 of the Nicaraguan Penal Code which states, Quote: The state will consider as a terrorist all those who, with the purpose of undermining public order, promote or cause anguish in the country; import, sell, manufacture, carry, deliver, or transport weapons, open parenthesis, of war, close parenthesis, explosive artifacts or material, open parenthesis, or incendiary devices, close parenthesis, including those who may incite, advise, direct, or promote the import, sale, manufacture, storage, or transportation of such weapons. These crimes are punishable by a 6-month to 2-year sentence. Unquote.

In addition to committing a crime against public security, Eugene Hasenfus has committed a crime against public order. It has been clearly established he was a crew member of a plane that transported weapons and explosives intended for use to inflict more anguish and death in our country. This crime is commetted through the implementation of actions directly or indirectly aimed at committing a crime against public order and inflicting anguish, even if the objective is not fulfilled.

The criminal in this case is Eugene Hasenfus because he directly participated in the transportation of war weapons. In his statements he admitted that: I was responsible for the airdrop of military equipment for the counterrevolutionary forces that operate in Nicaraguan territory. This was proven with the cargo found in the wreckage of the plane. The cargo consisted of AK rifles, jungle boots, grenades, and other military materiel.

The victims in this case are the state and people of Nicaragua, and the judiciary has the duty to protect the Nicaraguan people and their tranquility.

Eugene Hasenfus is also guilty of unlawful association as established in Article 493 of our penal code which states, Quote: Anyone who forms an association with three or more persons and maintains this association with the principal purpose of committing crimes with the help and consent of the other members will face a 1 to 3 year sentence in addition to the sentence prescribed for any crime he may commit. Unquote. This crime is committed by the simple fact of unlawful association; even if no real crime is actually committed. That is the essence of the law.

If another crime is committed, the person will be punished for unlawful association as well as for the crime committed. An essential element of this law is the intention to commit the crime even if the crime is not carried out during the duration of the unlawful association. It is a crime against public order which is a right protected by a group of laws that are absolutely binding on private individuals.

Public order is the balance between the right of the state and individual rights. When an individual abuses his rights and attempts to abuse the rights of others, he is attempting to abuse the public power and thus public order.

We can conclude by stating that unlawful associations ensure the establishment of good criminal enterprises. They bring together individuals who seek a common goal and create a system that represents a huge social danger because the larger the group, the easier it becomes to carry out criminal actions, thereby hindering the security of the state and the individual.

From Eugene Hasenfus' statements we have gathered he was hired by a company called Corporate Air Services [preceding words in English] by Mr Bill Cooper; the name of the company was a cover for another company called Southern Air Transport [preceding words in English]; and, he was to work taking military aid to Honduras, to El Salvador, and into Nicaragua. This military aid was for the armed groups called the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, and the Nicaragua Opposition Unity, UNO. We have also gathered that his work was coordinated by Bill Cooper, the man who hired him, and by Max Gomez and Ramon Medina who were CIA agents, and other persons who were involved in this unlawful association. We have mentioned some of the names of these people in this document.

Max Gomez, the Cuban chief who served as coordinator of the company, works for the CIA and is, moreover, a close friend of U.S. Vice President George Bush. Indeed, Bush himself in international news reports, has confirmed he had meetings with Max Gomez in his Washington office. He described Max Gomez as a fine patriot.

Similarly, U.S. President Reagan has promoted coordination meetings of the illegal association formed by Alfonso Robelo, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, and Arturo Cruz -- an association called UNO, which serves as an intermediary for political and military coordination between the U.S. Government and the leaders of another illegal association, the FDN. The FDN's military commanders are Calero Portocarrero and Colonel [Enrique] Bermudez. Hasenfus himself has said he attended coordination meetings with these men.

Among the many crimes the members of these associations have committed against our people are murder, mass kidnapping, sabotage, and the destruction of production units, health centers, etc.

The ruling of the ICJ at The Hague clearly revealed and condemned the illegal policy pursued by the U.S. Government, which violates international law. The court declared the U.S. Government -- by training, arming, equipping, financing and supplying the contra forces, or by otherwise encouraging, supporting, and aiding military and paramilitary activities inside Nicaragua and directed against that country -- had acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligation under international law to refrain from intervening in the affairs of other states. Even after the court said the United States was dutybound to cease and desist immediately from all acts that could constitute violations of the cited legal obligations, the United States has continued its aggressive action of equipping, financing, directing, and coordinating acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan Government. One of its instruments was Mr Eugene Hasenfus, who has become [5-minute break in reception].

Hasenfus' Lawyer Outlines Case

PA202230 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2023 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Interview with Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen by unidentified reporters; in Managua, 20 Oct -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen has been appointed by Hasenfus' family to act as his lawyer. Doctor, what is your viewpoint about this trial? Have you been officially appointed or are you waiting for some notification?

[Sotelo] Well, the family has appointed me to defend him. The family's lawyer, Mr Griffin Bell, also appointed me. He is a former attorney general in Jimmy Carter's administration, and a lawyer of great prestige in the United States. He asked me to assume the defense; however, the final say rests with Mr Hasenfus, who -- as you have seen -- has not arrived yet.

[Reporter] Have you discussed your fees with them?

[Sotelo] We have not talked about this. A lawyer [changes thought] I have sometimes defended political prisoners for free. Many have been released as a result of my efforts and they still do not know me. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Is he a political prisoner?

[Sotelo] He is a political prisoner because this is a political trial. This is a political court and the law on the enforcement of the law and public security is strictly a political law.

[Reporter] Is Hasenfus considered a political opponent in Nicaragua?

[Sotelo] The government considers him an opponent judging from the way in which he is being tried.

[Reporter] Doctor, you say that you have defended political prisoners for free. However, in this case, the fee involves dollars. Will you be paid in dollars?

[Sotelo] Well, first of all, this is an insidious question. In a certain way, you are abusing our friendship and the consideration we have always had with each other.

[Reporter] Doctor will you...

[Sotelo, interrupting] If I receive a fee, it will be paid in cordobas, a coin that has currently decreased in value, but is still our coin.

[Reporter] Doctor, you said there are political prisoners who have been in prison for 19 months and have not been sent to the TPA [People's Anti-Somozist Tribunals]. I would like to know their names because the justice minister publicly pledged to take the necessary measures.

[Sotelo] Very well, I will provide a list -- but I do not have it with me right now. However, I do have a special list of prisoners who have been in prison 18 months, even 2 years.

[Reporter] A prisoner has just been arraigned. Why have you not talked about this until now, doctor?

[Sotelo] I have always talked about this; however, there is no freedom of the press, so it is never published.

[Reporter] You are now on the air, doctor.

[Sotelo] I am talking about this precisely because I am on the air.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] about those prisoners, doctor?

[Sotelo] I have applied for their release many times.

[Reporter] Did you present the list?

[Sotelo] Well, I do not know if the minister has any authority in this court, but if he does, we are always ready.

[Reporter] Doctor, are you worried because you are defending Hasenfus, a mercenary who has brought us death and destruction?

[Sotelo] I fulfill my duty as a lawyer and exert my right to act as a lawyer. The right to exercise a defense is sacred everywhere in the world, wherever there is respect for the law and love for freedom.

[Reporter] Will you win the trial, doctor?

[Sotelo] That is our hope.

[Reporter] Do you -- as a Nicaraguan, as a lawyer, and as a professional -- think that this might earn you worldwide notice?

[Sotelo] I already said that this is a matter of opinion. I believe I am fulfilling my duty: I exert my rights as a lawyer. Above all, a lawyer who acts as counsel is merely an instrument of justice, and is part of the process. Therefore, there could even be some harassment against me; my family and I could even be the victims of an attack. If this occurred, I would give up the case, but I would announce to the world that a prisoner has been left defenseless and a lawyer has been attacked because he was fulfilling his duty.

[Reporter] The U.S. Government had been insisting this week that the trial against Hasenfus would be secret. Do you think it is secret, with so many journalists covering the event?

[Sotelo] It has been secret since 7 October, when he fell into state security's hands and has been held in isolation. We have not been able to see him. The public trial has just begun, but he has been held in secret, without a legal counsel.

[Reporter] But he was seen the next day and presented to the national news media and...

[Sotelo, interrupting] For barely 2 minutes; only 2 minutes. Just enought time to take some pictures.

[Reporter] Are you, therefore, satisfied with being Hasenfus' counsel?

[Sotelo] I am satisfied I am fulfilling my duty because I am a lawyer. I would also defend you if you faced some unfortunate circumstances. Remember that the current law, our fundamental statutes, and draft constitution state every prisoner is assumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

Minister Views Trial Opening

PA210404 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0206 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Interview with Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes by unidentified reporters at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Your impressions regarding what has happended [in the trial] until now?

[Reyes] I feel we have undertaken a trial which will be historic for Nicaragua because we are not only trying Hasenfus, but also, and especially, the U.S. Administration. Hasenfus is simply an instrument of the U.S. Administration.

[Reporter] What international repercussions can (?we expect) from the presence of so many international correspondents [words indistinct]?

[Reyes] I think this will show them not to believe the State Department if it should apply pressure or say this is a private trial. This proves it is a public trial. The correspondents, family members, and everyone is here.

[Reporter] You have said Hasenfus is an intrument of U.S. imperialism. Could this also be considered an instrument in this man's defense?

[Reyes] I am sorry, I did not understand your question.

[Reporter] You have said he is an instrument of U.S. imperialism. Could this also be considered an instrument in his defense?

[Reyes] Whose defense?

[Reporter] Hasenfus.

[Reyes] I am sorry but I still do not understand your question.

[Reporter] You have said he is an instrument of imperialism.

[Reyes] A U.S. Government instrument.

[Reporter] Could this be a problem in his defense? Could this be used favorably in his defense?

[Reyes] It could be, but it could also directly link him with the U.S. Government. If this should be the case, then we would have other parties involved.

[Reporter] Forgive us for taking up your time; we know that you have explained this on several occasions; however, for our listeners, La Voz de Nicaragua listeners, would you please explain the legality of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. Much has already been said about this.

[Reyes] The Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal was created in 1979 when the aggression against our country began. Our first emergency law was drafted at that time and the tribunal began to operate. This is a tribunal created in accord with the international treaties that Nicaragua has signed. It is a tribunal that is in accord with the San Jose Pact, the UN Charter, and the UN pact on political and economic rights. The tribunal was created precisely to confront the U.S. aggressive escalation against Nicaragua, which began when Reagan assumed power. [passage omitted]

AMBASSADOR REQUESTS UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

PA202317 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2232 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The UN Security Council will hold an urgent meeting tomorrow to review U.S. disregard for the International Court of Justice ruling that declared illegal the "military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua."

Nicaraguan Ambassador Nora Astorga requested the meeting, citing Article 94 of the UN Charter, which states "if one of the parties in a litigation fails to abide by the ruling issued by the court, the other party may resort to the UN Security Council." In these cases, the Council has the power to "make recommendations or dictate measures" so the ruling will be observed. Astorga noted her country gave the United States almost 4 months -- "something like the benefit of the doubt, to see if in practice it would agree to abide by international law and serve the sentence." [as received] However, she added the U.S. Government has "openly disregarded" the ruling and a proof of this is that on Saturday President Reagan signed the bill that approved the $100-million aid for the Sandinist counterrevolutionaries.

According to the Nicaraguan representative, another relevant episode is the Sandinist forces' downing of a U.S. plane carrying supplies for the "contras." According to diplomatic sources, several documents were found in the plane that will be presented at the Security Council meeting tomorrow.

CASTRO, ALFONSIN DISCUSS HAVANA MEETING

PA202320 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Excerpts" of interview with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban President Fidel Castro by unidentified Argentine Television Service reporter during 18 October reception at Havana's Palace of Revolution -- recorded]

[Text] [Alfonsin] How are you, Mr President?

[Unidentified speaker] Do you know the Cuban president?

[Alfonsin] Yes, I have had the opportunity to visit Cuba twice before. The last time was during the 1982 Nonaligned Movement meeting.

[Castro] In 1982 the meeting was held during the Malvinas Island problem. Right?

[Alfonsin] Exactly, Mr President.

[Castro] That was very important.

[Reporter] How have the present talks gone?

[Alfonsin] You may have noticed the warm reception the Havana people have given me. It was very moving. Of course, we have begun talks with the Cuban president. Latin America undoubtedly is a main topic. We will meet again tomorrow.

[Reporter] On previous occasions, Commander Castro has surprised me by how much he knows about the history of our country. Is not that true?

[Castro] I wish that were true. That is a topic that interests me a great deal. It is so interesting that it merits the time spent learning about it. I am afraid, however, that I do not have an in-depth knowledge about Argentine history.

[Reporter] You have a good friend to explain some of the events.

[Castro] There is too little time to have everything explained. I will have to ask for relevant books. The president mentioned the warm reception he received. That demonstrates that we are pleased with his visit. It also conveys Cuba's affection for Argentina. I was telling the president that Argentina is well-known and loved in many countries. I also told him that he is very well-known and loved in our country.

[Reporter] The fact was obvious in the reception, as you may have noticed.

[Castro] We did not go through the heart of the city. We went through the outskirts. There were approximately 100,000 people in the city's western sector alone. It was not merely a matter that people were present, but that they were very enthusiastic.

[Reporter] According to the schedule, you are going to give President Alfonsin a brief tour of the city. Is that true?

[Alfonsin] Yes it is.

[Castro] I must invite him to do something tomorrow. We have so little time and want to accomplish so much.

[Alfonsin] Tomorrow, we are going to place a wreath at the Marti Monument. As you know, we also love him in Argentina. He is a figure of remarkable purity.

[Castro] We are going to visit a scientific research center early in the morning. Right? After that, we will take a brief tour of the city. You have seen it now at night. He cannot even see the sea that bathes the capital city's coasts. We are going to place the wreath at Marti's monument and hold a meeting between the two of us followed by a meeting between our delegations. Next, we have to perform the miracle of having the president arrive there [not further specified] on time.

[Reporter] I do not mean to be indiscreet, but I would like to report it. Do you want to stress any particular topic during this very important meeting?

[Alfonsin] Of course, we have all of Latin America's problems in mind; that is, the need for Latin American integration, economic stagnation, and the need for growth -- problems we know exist and must seek a solution to.

[Reporter] Commander?

[Castro] We have discussed that. The president mentioned all topics. We have discussed international problems as well, concerning such timely matters as the struggle for peace...

[Alfonsin] Sure, that too.

[Castro] Of course, he has just concluded a very important visit to the Soviet Union.

[Reporter] I think that on behalf of Argentina Television Service I am stealing the time you have available. Mr President, thank you very much. Do you want to add anything else?

[Alfonsin] No, just that we will be in Argentina tomorrow.

[Reporter] Commander?

[Castro] Unfortunately the president leaves tomorrow; we would rather have him depart the day after tomorrow. However, he has to be in Argentina tomorrow.

[Reporter] President Castro, thank you very much.

[Castro] My pleasure.

Alfonsin's USSR Visit Praised

PA201240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Following the fruitful visit by the chief of the Casa Rosada to the USSR, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin met in Havana with Cuban President Fidel Castro. It is not strange that the Soviet people gave Alfonsin a warm welcome. The Argentine president's visit was not just protocol, but an expression of the close ties between that South American country and the first state of workers and peasants in history, which has proved its loyalty and friendship to Jose de San Martin's fatherland.

There is a key element joining the USSR and Argentina: a common vocation for peace. As a member of the so-called Group of Six, Argentina has promoted a dialogue among the atomic powers to put an end to the arms race and has enthusiastically welcomed the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing as well as each and every one of Moscow's initiatives in the search for detente. This is highly valued by the Soviet people and authorities, whose power is a striking force with respect to Washington warmongering and hegemonistic longings.

On the other hand, the USSR has developed exemplary economic relations with Argentina, which is evidence of the ties between a powerful country and a developing nation. According to press reports from Moscow, it was learned at the conclusion of Alfonsin's visit to the USSR that the Soviets will purchase 4 million tons of wheat from Argentina. The announcement was made after the United States had reported that it was willing to sell a large amount of subsidized cereals, which entails a price much lower than the current price on the world market.

The USSR, however, made a commitment to purchase from Argentina, which -- by the way -- has a foreign debt close to $105 billion, one of the highest in the world. The agreement also states that the Soviets promise to compensate in 1987 for the purchase of Argentine cereals that were not made this year. These purchases had dropped from $770 million to $126 million during the same period in 1985. This exchange is advantageous to the South American country and speaks highly of the solidary nature of the Soviet stands in the difficult terrain of economic relations with the dependent nations of the Third World. No wonder Alfonsin prior to leaving for Moscow said publicly that he was traveling to a friendly country to further strengthen the bilateral ties in all fields.

Cuban Talks 'Very Interesting'

FL201254 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has termed very interesting the two rounds of talks he held in Cuba with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, with whom he discussed matters dealing with Latin American integration.

On arrival in Buenos Aires, after his tour of the Soviet Union, Spain, and France, President Alfonsin expressed satisfaction over the results of the tour, and voiced gratitude for the warmth of the peoples he visited.

Prior to his arrival in Argentina, President Alfonsin was bid farewell at the Jose Marti International Airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Since his arrival in the Cuban capital late Saturday, President Alfonsin observed a very active schedule, accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, and was given a warm and friendly welcome by our people and top authorities of the Cuban revolution.

INDIA SIGNS 'PEACEFUL' ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENT

FL201058 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, Oct 19, CANA — Cuba and India have signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement was signed here by Cuba's deputy secretary in the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs, Javier Rosales, and Indian Ambassador to Cuba Madhav Keshav Mangalmurti.

WASHINGTON BLAMES EEC SUGAR PRICE DROP

PA201627 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Commentary read by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The group of Latin American sugar-exporting countries learned last week of the truly negative impact of the policy the United States intends to pursue regarding this product. During the conference held by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, Geplacea, on Thursday in the Brazilian city of Maceio, U.S. Agriculture Secretary (?Thomas Clay) warned that his country will not increase sugar purchases under the imports program it will announce on 15 December. Furthermore, the U.S. spokesman explained that the quantity to be purchased by Washington may be even less than the current seriously curtailed one, which has grievously hurt the sugar industry in such nations as the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean nations. (?Clay) said that no increases in the purchases, prices, or consumption of cane sugar can be expected.

In addition, he tried to exonerate Washington of guilt in the fall in sugar prices and blamed the EEC for its subsidy of beet sugar. This was the height of cynicism, because later it was learned that the senior U.S. official told the European press that the drop in sugar prices was due to the logical fluctuations on the international market and that the subsidies had nothing to do with it. However, quite a few delegates held an opposite view. The actual fact is that Washington subsidizes the production of corn syrup as a substitute for cane sugar and, as if this were not enough, it recently sold China a sizeable shipment of sugar at 4.75 cents a pound, which is 2 cents below the world market price, causing the official price to plunge. In addition, Western Europe's policy of subsidizing the sweets derived from beets (?in fact depresses) sugar prices, and has turned this area, which was a traditional importer, into a large exporter.

RODRIGUEZ FRONT VIEWS ATTEMPT ON PINOCHET

PA201827 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Statement by Roberto Torres, representative of the Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, for "We Are the Youth" segment, prepared by Lilia Rosa Lopez and Mario Montes; date not given — recorded]

[Text] The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front represents, through its organization and goals, the sentiment of the majority of the Chilean people, of the opposition. The front has no links with political parties. As a front, it brings together people of various and divergent ideologies. We have Christians, Marxists, communists, former nihilists, and socialists, who, upon joining the front, naturally cease to belong to their respective parties — joining the front as individual Chileans who will struggle against the dictatorship with the objective of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front to confront the dictatorship using all available means. To do this, the front strives to have this goal permeate not only parties as such, but the overall sentiment of the Chilean opposition. To cite an example, the masses, the broadest range of Chilean opposition sectors, including active duty and best-retired military, participate in this organization. To a certain extent, this exemplifies the makeup of the opposition in Chile. The opposition is participating in all the political and social organizations struggling against the dictatorship.

Based on the experience accumulated over 13 years of living under tyranny in Chile, we set forth that a possible course to cut the strings of the dictatorship, to advance more rapidly in the process of restoring democracy, is popular uprising. By this we understand the combining of all options, of all the political, social, and military efforts that the people are capable of carrying out. We believe that this is the course that will allow us to defeat the dictatorship and open the way to democracy. Most Chileans are currently estranged from political, social, and economic processes. The youth, who are important components of society within the overall concept of social organization in Chile, are also affected. The overwhelming majority of youths, both in the three or four most important Chilean cities, as in the rest of the country, cannot finance their educations. Chilean high schools and universities were made private, as health services were. Lacking the means to pay for an education, youths must look for work. However, the [job market] is contracted and exclusive, as part of the dictatorship's platform, and therefore, youths go on to augment the large army of the unemployed that currently exists in Chile.

The situation of the youths is shared by the majority of Chileans. This situation warrants advancing along the fastest possible paths to do away with the dictatorship. The actions our front has staged against the dictatorship have implied careful planning, and the political decision to carry them out at the opportune moment, at the moment that will best help the opposition, not to boost the image of individual organizations. The preparations for the action taken against the dictator began at least 6 or 7 months before it was staged. It involved attacking the most watched-over and best-guarded man in Chile. This required a great deal of intelligence work, information gathering, and selection and training of commandos who were to execute that important action on 7 September. The process of intelligence gathering shows the level and degree of participation of Chileans in general, in terms of providing us with the information that we need to make our hits or carry out our actions.

This specific action was planned just as it was carried out, with the same care that characterized the details of its development. There was nothing extraordinary about it. However, we believe that the manner in which the action was carried out was extraordinary, as was the manner in which we inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy, in which our commandos succeeded in abandoning the area without sustaining casualties, and the manner in which they later blended in with the Chilean people, as they [corrects himself] as we have done during these 13 years.

The makeup of the commando unit that attacked Pinochet was important. It included several active duty military and companeros. [sentence as heard] In general, it was very well prepared, and represented, in terms of its composition, the sentiment of the majority of Chileans against the dictatorship. The commando unit included military people and women. This shows what the patriotic front is nowadays in terms of its organization. This attack could never have been staged -- as none other of the actions we have carried out in other areas could have been staged -- if it were not for the degree of approval the patriotic front enjoys among the majority of Chileans. To a certain extent this is the principal foundation of the development of our work against the dictatorship in the midst of today's society.

The reaction was as we had all expected: one of joy. It proved that we, as combative Chilean people, can stage blows against the dictatorship. This caused expressions of encouragement and joy, fundamentally among those who are repressed and doing everything possible to bring about the end of the dictatorship. On that day Chilean flags and flags of the patriotic front were taken out, [words indistinct] in the capital and country, and also abroad. The support the action received from the large community of democratic countries was very important. The number of spokesmen in various countries who criticized this action was minimal. The overwhelming majority approved of this action. This complemented the solidarity movement, which sets forth the need to incorporate the experience and decision to fight -- in this case, of the Chilean people -- into the concept of, support for, and solidarity with a fighting people.

CAMACHO AGUILERA MEETS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

FL210029 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and foreign minister, today met at the Soviet Foreign Ministry with Julio Camacho Aguilera, Cuban ambassador to the USSR. During the meeting, the Soviet foreign minister and Camacho Aguilera discussed the multi-faceted bilateral relations.

ELECTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATES END

FL201845 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The elections for municipal assembly delegates ended at 1800 [GMT] on Sunday. It was reported that by 1500 [GMT] about 94.4 percent of the electorate had cast ballots. Beginning at 0700, the Cuban people with the right to vote went to the polling stations to do their duty and elect delegates from their respective areas for the next period of mandate of the people's government local bodies. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro cast his ballot in the afternoon at polling station No. 55 of the Plaza de la Revolucion municipality in Havana City. In a dialogue with newsmen present at the polling station, Fidel commented on various topics of importance for the socio-economic development of the country, and said an essential thing is that no country could develop without work for all, and that many times, that concept is forgotten by the leaders.

Large Voter Turnout

FL210054 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] This morning, Jose Ramon Machado said in a press conference that by massively attending the elections, our people support one of the most important manifestations supporting the revolution. He indicated that more than 6,704,000 voters turned out for elections yesterday. [passage omitted] The president of the National Electoral Commission also said that during the first round, 12,574 delegates were elected and 671 constituents will participate in the second election to complete the 13,256,000 delegates to the municipal assemblies. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL162252 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1914 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] As part of his visit to Cuba, (Taderse Kidane Mariam), commissioner responsible for construction of the Ethiopian Central National Committee, arrived on the Isle of Youth today. (Kidane), who is heading the Ethiopian delegation to the sixth joint Cuban-Ethiopian Commission for Economic Cooperation, traveled to the Isle of Youth accompanied by Emilio Perez, secretary of the Cuban party of the aforementioned commission that held talks in Havana. [passage omitted]

Signs Cooperation Protocol

FL210035 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In Havana, Cuba and Ethiopia have signed a cooperation protocol in health, education, construction, the sugar industry, and other areas. This completes the work of the sixth joint session of the Cuban-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Politburo member Jorge Risquet attended the signing of the agreement.

RRS NATIONS AGREE TO 'DRUG' EXERCISES WITH U.S.

FL191605 Bridgetown CANA in English 1415 GMT 19 Oct 86

[By Yussuff Haniff, CANA correspondent]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 19, CANA -- The seven-nation Regional Security System (RSS) has agreed in principle to joint exercises with the United States Coast Guard in the region, informed officials said here today.

Details are still to be worked out, but officials said the exercises would form part of the drug interdiction exercises in the area. The objective is to inhibit the use of sea lanes (in the area) for the transportation of drugs, officials added.

Specifics have not been worked out, and officials stated that the legal considerations involved in the exercises now have to be evaluated. Consideration is being given to permitting coast guardsmen from RSS members to spend a period of time during the exercises onboard U.S. vessels.

Similar exercises -- though with somewhat broader objectives -- are conducted on a regular basis between United States Naval and Coast Guard Forces elsewhere in latin America. But officials here said that the proposed RSS/U.S. exercies will not be related to those operations.

Meanwhile, the question of finance for the RSS also came up at the meeting of the RSS council in St Lucia last week, where the decision to explore the possibility of joint exercises with the U.S. was taken.

The council is the supreme political decision-making organ of the RSS which is composed of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

But officials told CANA it did not figure prominently in the discussions, even though sources said that all but two of the members of the system were in arrears with payments. The only up-to-date countries are St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Kitts and Nevis.

Officials reported that the system's budget for the current financial year was approved, but the budgets for the next two financial years, 1987-88 and 1988-89, are still under consideration.

Sources said there was considerable discussion on the question of training for the forces of the RSS. Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines stressed the need for training the police forces of the RSS member countries in internal security measures, as against providing military-style training for defence and paramilitary forces.

Essentially, the concern was for training for police officers in police work, officials added.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, in comments shortly after the meeting, however, voiced her support and those of some other RSS members, for offering semi-military training to police officers.

Since these countries had no plans for setting up armies, she said, it was felt they needed some security forces who are able to withstand an onslaught until help arrives.

Charles announced the time that the next round of military exercises will be held in Dominica later this year, but she indicated a lack of enthusiasm on the part of Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines to participate.

CARICOM ABSENT FOR UN VOTE ON ARAB LEAGUE

FL191610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1440 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 19, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) nations stayed away when the General Assembly approved a resolution calling on both the UN and the Arab League to work closer together. All but two of the Caricom countries, Antigua and Belize, were absent when the General Assembly called for closer cooperation between the league of arab states and the world body on political, economic, social, and cultural affairs. In all, close to 50 member-states were absent when 106 nations voted for the resolution. Only the United States and Israel voted against it. No explanation was given for the absence of the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent, St Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The resolution, sponsored by 20 nations, including Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria called on the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to work with the Arab League so that UN resolutions on the Palestinian question and other problems in the Middle East could be resolved.

GRENADA

NNP ASKS BLAIZE TO RELINQUISH NATIONAL SECURITY

FL181549 Bridgetown CANA in English 1449 GMT 18 OCT 86

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 18, CANA -- The Executive of the ruling New National Party (NNP) has called on Prime Minister Herbert Blaize to relinquish responsibility for national security. The move came during a two-day session of the NNP's Executive spread over the past week.

It is the first direct demand from the NNP Executive that would effectively strip the ailing 67-year-old Blaize of some of his extensive responsibilites and power, which he assumed following the landslide NNP victory in the December 1984 general elections. Blaize holds responsibility for seven different ministries, including the crucial ministries of finance and national security.

The Executive called for the creation of a separate ministry of national security, with influential party figures quoted by sources as telling the meeting such a ministry should be set up to meet what is perceived as a threat to the security of the state. These figures were said by sources to have cited the increasing prevalence of drugs, the unimpeded activities of the left, and the growing numbers of foreigners working here without official permission, as examples of the threats to the security of the state.

The issue of foreigners employed without work permits from the government has been a source of serious concern, particularly to Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis, who has repeatedly returned to the theme in speeches he has made. Party officials close to Alexis said that he has raised his concerns directly with Blaize, but has complained of inaction on the part of the prime minister who, as minister of national security, is able to initiate measures to check the problem.

Sources said that there were calls during the NNP Executive meeting for tougher action against foreigners operating businesses without the necessary permits. Local laws allow the deportation of foreigners guilty of violating the country's work permit laws.

The issue over Blaize's handling of the Ministry of National Security appears to be another sign of the growing tension in the NNP -- a three-party coalition put together just before the 1984 elections. Alexis and his Grenada Democratic Movement [GDM] formed the alliance with Blaize and his Grenada National Party (GNP) and George Brizan, the minister of tourism, and his National Democratic Party (NDP). However, recently GDM and NDP elements of the coalition have complained of the growing influence of GNP members, at their expense.

The NNP is scheduled to hold a convention later this year, at which it is widely expected Blaize could face a strong challenge for the leadership. Blaize was recently quoted as telling a meeting of the National Executive that the political leader of the party need not be prime minister The deputy political leader is Alexis, who, a year ago, was regarded as engaged in some rivalry with Brizan for the number two slot in the party. The 1985 NNP convention rejected a move that would have created a second deputy political leader, presumably to accommodate Brizan. But since then, with the rising influence of the GNP figures in the NNP, Alexis and Brizan appear to have closed ranks and pushed their initial rivalry aside.

Ironically, the maneuvres in the NNP come during the same month in which the once ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) in 1983, collapsed under the weight of fierce infighting that eventually led to a military coup d'etat in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was slain. The coup d'etat sparked the U.S. invasion of Grenada October 25, 1983, that effectively paved the way for the emergence of the NNP.

JAMAICA

NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED IN KINGSTON

FL191620 Brigetown CANA in English 2134 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 18, CANA -- The new Jamaica cabinet announced last night is:

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning	Edward Seaga
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Industry	Hugh Shearer

Ministers of:

Construction	Bruce Golding

Agriculture	Percival Broderick
Mining, Energy and Tourism	Senator Hugh Hart
Justice and Attorny General	Senator Oswald Harding
National Security	Errol Anderson
Public Utilities and Transport	Pearnel Charles
Public Service	Clifton Stone
Education	Neville Gallimore
Labour	James A.G. Smith
Social Security and Consumer Affairs	Mavis Gilmour
Health	Ken Baugh
Youth and Community Development	Edmund Bartlett
Local Government	Neville Lewis
Without portfolio in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Industry	Douglas Vaz

Following is the rest of the government:

Ministers of state

Prime Minister's Office (Culture)	Mike Henry
Prime Minister's Office (Information)	Senator Olivia Grange
Foreign Affairs	Senator Jeanette Grant-Woodham
Construction (Works)	Bascoe Lee
Construction (Housing)	Robert Marsh
Agriculture	Anthony Johnson
Tourism	Marco Brown
Public Utilities and Transport	Pat Stephens
Education	Senator Hugh Dawes
Social Security and Consumer Affairs	Enid Bennett
Health	Karl Samuda
Youth and Community Development	Kingsley Sangster

Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of:

Agriculture	Jeremy Palmer
Health	Horace Chang
Youth and Community Development	Keith Russell

PRESIDENT HOYTE ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

FL201045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 19, CANA -- Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte has announced a cabinet reshuffle, adding three new faces to his ministerial team. Hoyte himself has taken an overall responsibility for agriculture following the resignation of Robert Corbin. Corbin quit on October 9 amid allegations of improper conduct.

Three New Ministers Appointed

FL201716 Bridgetown CANA in English 1559 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 20, CANA -- Three new government ministers assumed office here today following a cabinet reshuffle announced by President Desmond Hoyte at the weekend. Dr Pat Mackenzie, formerly chief agricultural officer, took up his appointment as senior minister in the same ministry, with former civil servant Vibert Parvattan as his junior holding special responsibility for planning and coordinating arrangements for the acquisition of fertilisers, spares, and other inputs for the agricultural sector. The third appointee, Jules Craneburg, who is also a former civil servant, has taken over the transport portfolio.

The cabinet changes followed closely on the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Richard Corbin, amid criminal accusations. Corbin has denied any wrongdoing.

In the shake-up, Hoyte took over responsibility for agriculture -- Corbin's former job -- and relinquished responsibility for regional development. He also created a separate forestry ministry which will be headed by Dharamdeo Sawhzn, previously a minister of state in the same line of forestry.

Seeram Prashad was transferred from the post of senior transport minister to senior minister of manpower and housing, protfolios relinquished by Jeffrey Thomas whose new job is senior minister of regional development.

Jailall Kisoon, formerly minister of state in the ministry of agriculture, was transferred in a similar capacity to the Ministry of Health.

CULTURAL SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL090022 Bridgetown CANA in English 2043 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 8, CANA -- Guyana and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cultural and scientific exchanges. Officials said the agreement entails the exchange of personnel and information and training in the fields of science, education, health, culture, and art. Under the agreement signed here yesterday, Guyana would receive a number of scholarships in medicine, science, and other disciplines from Moscow. Guyana and the Soviet Union will also collaborate in a campaign aimed at the eradication of malaria here. The agreement was signed by head of the Department of International Economic Co-operation (DIEC), Dr Cecil Rajana, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Ulanov.

INDIAN VILLAGE ATTACKED BY BRUNSWIJK GANG

FL201848 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Indian villages in eastern Suriname again suffered from terror actions by the Brunswijk Gang. The new activities came in the wake of a visit to Paramaribo by an Indian delegation from (Degiston) to discuss with the authorities the actions being undertaken by the Brunswijk Gang. Soon after the delegation returned to the area, the village was attacked and the whereabouts of Captain (Maipew) of the village is unknown.

This was disclosed last Friday by Commander (Nader) during a meeting with the directors of the media on the flow of information on the Brunswijk issue. (Nader) pointed out the vulnerable character of information and how persons mentioned by the press could become targets of the Brunswijk Gang. he also said that members of the Brunswijk Gang tried to attack the people of (Pierrekondre), where the National Army intervened and prevented any action.

People Urged to Fight Rebels

FL181152 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Authorities in Suriname are appealing to the general population to join in the government fight against rebels belonging to the jungle commando of Ronnie Brunswijk. An official on state radio said the people who live there share in the responsibility for cooperating and lending assistance.

'Rebels' Hijack Plane

FL1201933 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Government of Suriname says suspected rebels hijacked a small Suriname airways plane at a tourist site in the center of the country. There were 13 passengers aboard including two Dutchmen.